sas, Utah and Nicaragua imbroglice are condense

sas, Utah and Nicaragua imbroglice are condensed together, and they are producing a general chaos. The fillibuster and Utah matters, however, may be put aside for the moment, except so far as they become entangled in their active influences with Kansas. The grant question now pressing upon publications are to the standard of Kansas under the Ecompton Constitution. The struggle upon this point will be bitter and desperate.

It is clear that Kansas can only be admitted through the active and determined support of the Administration; and but for this the President would have been much more roughly handled in the late debate, both in the House and Senate, upon the connection of the Administration with the unlawful capture of Gen. Walker upon the soil of Nicaragua by Commodore Paulding. The Administration is now weak, and the Southern men are very anxious to strengthen it, so as to make its efforts in behalf of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution more influential. This will account for their ignoring other issues in which they differ from the President.

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sas under the Lecompton Constitution more influential. This will account for their ignoring other issues in which they differ from the President.

The position of things is strange. Mr. Buchanan has been fighting against the South all Summer in resolute and desperate efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and Judge Douglas has been siding with the South in insisting up-in the legality of the acts of the Territorial Legislature, and apon the sovereignty of the Convention. And now, what a change of position between them! Mr. Buchanan is with the South, and Judge Douglas is with the Black Republicans. Both have changed. Mr. Buchanan did, last Summer, write a letter to Gov. Walker, in which he said to him, "You must use all your influence to have the Constitution referred back to the people for ratification or rejection; upon this, you and I must stand or fall." This letter will soon be published.

Judge Douglas, last Summer, in his speech at Springfield, urged the sovereignty of the Convention, and its right to determine absolutely upon the Constitution of Kansas. His change is explicable. Freesoilism is omnipotent at the North, and the admission of Kansas with a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be the destruction of the Democratic party. As one of its leaders he will fall with it. To prevent this, he is struggling to Abolitionize the Democratic party. He is influenced by still another consideration. He has been a candidate for the Presidency since 1848. The North had two Presidents in succession, and the South will not tolerate the nomination of the next one from that section by the Democracy.

This postpones Judge Douglas for seven years longer. A great cycle this in the life of a public man now-a-days. Douglas, then, is for change, confusion, anarchy, in order to advance himself. He is now appealing to the "Free North," and is preparing the way for a sectional fight. It will come, and let it come. But Douglas is gone. If the howstring was around his neck, and the sack prepared for his voyage down the Helleepont, he admitted. The next House of Representatives will be Black Republican, and in 1860 we shall see—what! Thing s are drifting to confusion. The defection of Douglas has done more to shake the confidence of the South in Northern men than everything that has happened before. If he proved talse, whom can we trust! The Mercury is right. Our failure to sustain our rights has prostrated our friends at the North.

DACOTAH.
Correspondence of The Boston Post.
Washington, Jan. 12, 1858.
The subject of the organization of Dacotah Terri-The subject of the organization of Dacotah Territory is expected to come up in Congress immediately after the admission of Minnesota as a State, when a bill for that purpose will probably be introduced by a Minnesota representative. All three of these representatives will probably be admitted; but if not it is said that they will all resign and let a new election decide that they are all entitled to their seats. It is alleged that a census properly taken would exhibit a much larger number of inhabitants than has been actually returned; and some are willing to believe the defect was one of design, intended expressly for the purpose of unseating one member. If there is any ground for this belief, there should be an investigation; notwithstanding that investigations, now-a-days, appear to be little better than farces, in spite of the honest and carnest endeavors of committees appointed for such purposes.

for such purposes.

The Delegate from the proposed Territory of Da-The Delegate from the proposed Territory of Jecotah is M. A. G. Fuller, a Connecticut man, from Windham County originally, who has latterly been a frentiersman and an Indian agent. He speaks quite warmly of the country he represents; says it is healthy, and free from the fevers prevalent elsewhere in the West, and pronounces it a promising agricultural region. There is a lack of timber, he says, in

timal region. There is a lack of timber, he says, in the level country away from the water courses, but the banks of the numerous streams and lakes are well wioded; and there is plenty of good stone and clay for building material. The boundaries of Dacotab, east and west, are the Missouri River and the Red River of the north. The latter is the dividing line between Dacotah and Munne-sota. The Territory embraces an area of about 90,-600 sonare miles—a compass quite too large to be sota. The Territory embraces an area of about 90,-060 square miles—a compass quite too large to be embraced in one State when it comes to be se'tled; and accordingly, by the time that Dacotah is ready for admission as a sovereign member of the Federal Union, a new Territory, or Territories, on its western boundaries, will be calling for organization.

boundaries, will be calling for organization.

From The Winona (N. T.) Republican.

Considerable effort is being made by a number of old rotten politicians, early officials in Minnesota, to secure a Territorial organization for Dacotah during the present session of Congress. The great, primary, moving consideration with these individuals is, without a doubt, speculation—first, as appointees of the General Government, in the new Territory; and, and the second of the contract of the principles of the principles of the contract of the principles of the principles of the contract of the principles of the contract of the principles of the General Government, in the new Territory; and, second, as owners of town sites, water privileges, &c., the best of which they have already seized upon. This must be their object, for as yet, the number of white inhabitants of Dacetah neither warrants nor requires a Territorial organization. Although it would seem almost one of the most unpardonable sins to fill the pockets of these greedy cormorants with public treasure, and to give them an opportunity of making fortunes by locating capitals, and giving to uninhabited times by locating capitals, and giving to uninhabited wastes, through means of the Government, a national notoriety; yet there is another side of this question—and for the sake of the good which is to come, it would be well perhaps to bear with the evil which will

The relative position of Dacotah to Minnesota, makes it desirable to the residents of the latter that a Territorial Gevernment be set in motion at Dacotah at as early a period as practicable, and that, too, by those who have been or are now interested in the prosperity of our own State, rather than by rivals from a distance or from any neighboring State. If, as is now locked for, the Eastern emigration should set in tolocked for the Eastern emigration should set in toward the north-west in the Spring, the wilderness now
known as Dacotah will receive its full share. To this
we can have no reasonable objection—we should rather
encourage it; for the sooner Dacotah is settled with a
population of hardy and industrious emigrants, the
sooner will Minnesota be enabled to build and complete her system of railroads, and the more advantageous will be her situation.

In the contemplation of this question, we conceive
it to be the better plan to look to the ultimate good
growing out of an organization of Dacotah, rather
than to act the part of grumblers because a few
precious scamps who have done nothing but live on
the fat of the public Government, will have their lease
extended for a few years longer. It is sheer folly to
attempt to circumscribe the growth of the Northwestern Territories for any such reason.

Correspondence of The Baltimere Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1858.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 14, 1858.

CONTENTS OF DEAD LETTERS.—The Sun has already published the number of dead letters which contained money, amounting to nearly \$50,000, during the past year, and the fact that about nine tenths of the treasure had been, through the agency of the Department, restored to its rightful owners. From the connecting branch to the same office the following interesting particulars are derived. The number of dead letters containing articles of value other than money, registered and sent out for delivery to the owners during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, was 4,364, the contents of which were as follows: Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds, notes, checks, orders and treasury warrants, certifications. Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds, notes, checks, orders and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, accounts and receipts, which, computed at their nominal value, amounted to \$1,460,685.58. Also, 307 deeds and land titles, 72 articles of agreement and policies of insurance, 42 certificates of stock, 142 pension papers and land warrants, 512 miscellaneous articles, and 120 daguerrectypes. Nearly all of the above letters, with their contents, have been delivered to their proper owners. A very large proportion above letters, with their contents, have been delivered to their proper owners. A very large proportion of the valuable dead letters reach the Dead Letter Office through the fault of the writers—either on account of misdirection, illegible writing, or neglect to prepay the pestage.

## FROM BOSTON.

Prom Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

Our Legislature has been in session ten days, and has got its Committees appointed, its rules and orders adopted, its contested elections in progress, its petitions, or those which require orders of notice. all in. It has not, however, elected a Sergeant-at-Arms. The House adheres to Major Stevens, and gives him at every balloting a hundred majority or system. Governed by this horror of "radicalism." down to the seene of carnade, our game taken in, more, but the Senate has twice elected Wendell T. and a consequent desire to represent every Republand we started for home about noon, and owing to

Davis of Greenfield, the last time by a vote of 22 for Davis to 14 for Stevens. The House will not ballot again until Tuesday next, and probably Major Stevens does not care if it does not ballot at all, for unless a successor is chosen this month, the old officer holds over. The argument used to induce the House to elect a new man is that the harmony and success of the Republican party demand such a result. But as Major Stevens does not belong to the Republican party, nor care whether it is harmonious and successful or not, of course the argument is lost upon him. On the whole, probably he looks with some degree of satisfaction upon the dissen-sions of that party. If it could be united in his fa-vor, he might not object, but as that cannot be, he looks with pleasure upon the schism. The troubles in the Methodist church disturbed General Jackson's last hours, but Major Stevens will never lose any sleep on account of the divisions in the Repub-

lican ranks.

The business of legislation has been entered upon in both Senate and house to-day. The Senate took up the Salary bill, as it is called. It provides that the members of each branch of the Legislature shall receive \$300 a year, and that \$5 a day shall be deducted for every day's absence, unless leave has previously been granted, or unless the member or some one of his family is sick. The members are forbidden to receive books except such as may are forbidden to receive books except such as may be printed by order of the Legislature. The clerks of the two branches are to be paid \$2,000 each, and are to pay out of this sum for all the assistance they may require. A regular salary is provided for the messengers, doorkeepers and pages. The presiding efficers are to receive \$600 per year. Reckoning the session at a hundred days, the pay of members under this act will be the same as it has been ever since 1854 viz. \$3 per day. There will be a sayunder this act will be the same as it has been ever since 1854, viz: \$3 per day. There will be a saving, however, in the gross amount paid, for the sessions have averaged at least 130 days for the last five years. There will be a saving, also, in the pay of the clerks—\$4,000 being paid for what cost last year twice that sum. The bill has, however, been already amended in the Senate, and there is no means of knowing what will finally become of it. If it ever becomes law, in any shape, I will let you

The House has been considering a bill for the better administration of the finances, by means of general appropriation bills, certain salaries, of the Governor, the Judges, &c., being excepted from its operation. This bill also meets with opposition, principally on the ground that the plan has not worked well in Congress, but has been a fruitful

source of corruption there.

Petitions for the removal of Judge Loring are coming into the Senate and House in great quanti-ties. The Judge will have a name in legislative as well as in judicial history, and if his persistence in holding the office of Judge of Probate should result in the abolition of the Probate Court, he will be as edious in the eyes of the Old Hunkers as he now is in the eyes of the mass of the people. The subject of removal has been referred to a Joint Special Committee, upon which the Judge's opponents are largely and ably represented.

We are likely to lose some of our hangings, after all. Charles L. Cater, the murderer of Mr. Ten-

ney, the Warden of the State Prison, was just about ready for execution, under the old law which allowed one year's probation after conviction, when consumption or pleurisy took him off. And now it is announced that the Governor, by advice of his Council, has commuted the sentence of Winslow Eddy to imprisonment for life. Eddy was con-victed of the murder of his wife—under circumstances, however, of great provocation from her. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court was asked the other day what ground there was for commutation of sentence, and he said he did not know unless it was that the woman deserved to be killed! These two cases of disappointment on the part of the friends of the gallows will make the chance of McGee rather sleuder. McGee committed the murder in the prison upon Mr. Walker, the Deputy Warden, and his time of probation must be nearly out. Out of the forty-two persons committed to the jails of this State for murder during the eleven months ending Sept. 30, it must be that one at

least will be executed.

The certificates which Chief-Justice Taney and others furnished as to the fitness of Mr. Chifford for a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, have not satisfied lawyers in this neighborhood. Chifford is well known here. Boston contains many lawyers who were born and bred down East, and they know very well, and don't hesitate to say, that he is totally unfit for the posi-tion to which he has been promoted. He is a man of unbounded ambition, and of great physical strength; he is, therefore, able and disposed to do a great amount of work, but he is not and never will be a great lawyer. I suggested to a Maine law-yer the other day, as a sort of "leading question" ton contains many lawyers who were born and bred yer the other day, as a sort of "leading question," that I supposed there were fifty men in New-En-gland more fit than Clifford for the office of Judge. "Fifty!" said he, with apparently considerable contempt for my lack of information as to the mat-ter: "five hundred at least" Perhaps I put the number too low; but I am satisfied my friend set it toe high; suppose we call it three hundred Some ten or a dozen years ago, Clifford came into Massachusetts and tried a slander case at one of the Courts in Middlesex. I went to hear his speech, and have a vivid recollection of it and of its effect upon the lawyers and the public, who were drawn together to hear the great man from Maine. Th opposing counsel was Thomas Hopkinson of Lowell, afterward Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and President of the Worcester Railroad, and now deceased. Mr. Hopkinson was a good lawyer, but by no means the first at the bar of Middlesex County. Yet his superiority over Clifford was undis-As the boys would say, he could "throw

him with one hand. But, after all, is it a matter of much consequence whether Mr. Clifford is a great lawyer or not There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question. If you should ask Choate, Curtis, Abbott, Butler, Lord, Hoar, or any of our other leading Butler, Lord, Hoar, or any of our other leading lawyers, who will be obliged to meet the new Judge and try cases before him, no doubt they would say that legal fitness is a matter to be looked to. But if you should put the question to the slaveholders in the United States Senate, they would say that as the chief business of the Supreme Court is to uphold Slavery by Judicial decision, the less ability there is in a Northern Judge the better. The men there is in a Northern Judge the better. The mer who are expected to manufacture reasons for each new usurpation, ought to be able men, but nothing s wanted of Clifford except to nod assent to their conclusions. The possibility of a doughface be-coming an honest man after he gets firmly seated in his place, must be guarded against. Now if Caleb Cushing should have a judgeship, and should take a notion to resume his old Anti-Slavery opinions, he would make bad work with Taney and Campbell. But Clifford may become as rabid an Abolitionist as Gerrit Smith, and come to hold the same legal as Gerrit Smith, and come to note the same legal opinions as Mr. Smith, and yet he would never be able to announce them with any effect to the country. Considering, therefore, the chief purpose of the Court, no appointment could be more suitable.

than Clifford's. Eli Thayer's speech in Congress has been printed in several of our newspapers, and is generally liked here. Its morality is not considered, perhaps, o the very first order, but its deficiency in this respect is set down as badinage, which probably it was. It seems that he was interrupted once b Mr. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, who said: "
desire to ask the gentleman whether he will pledg himself for his constituents, and for all the represents, that when they get down there they will " not make slaves of the people they find there!" Mr. Thayer might have retorted with admirable effect, if he had been aware of the fact that Mr. Maynard is an emigrant from his (Thayer's) own district, and probably a living illustration of the propensity of a Yankee to become a slave-driver

whenever he can make it pay.

The Boston correspondent of The N. Y. Times says that Mr. Gooch, the member elect from the Seventh Congressional District, gave offense to some of his staunchest supporters by his remarks on the occasion of a congratulatory visit from his friends after the election. Probably the writer in The Times, and those supporters of Mr. Gooch The Times, and those supporters of Mr. Gooch who were offended, if there were any such, have received their impressions of his remarks from an erroneous report in The Boston Journal. The forte of The Journal is a horror of "radicalism," though it seems as ignorant even of the meaning of the word as a wild Hottentot is of the Copernican

lican as sharing in its own nervousness on that subject. The Journal represented that Mr. Gooch said to his friends that he was not opposed to Slavery as such, or Slavery per se, or something of this sort. Not having The Journal by me at this moment, I cannot give you the precise expression attributed to Mr. Gooch. At any rate, it was erroneous. What the new member said was that he made no war postically upon Slavery in the States. Mr. Gooch was a Free Soiler ten years ago, and it is not at all likely that at this late day, when the Free-Soil doctrines of 1848 have grown so popular that even such papers as The Boston Journal lican as sharing in its own nervousness on that subthe Free-Soil detrines of 1846 have grown so pop-ular that even such papers as The Boston Journal are compelled to pay deference to them, he is dis-posed to abandon or apologize for them, especially in a circle of his own neighbors, most of whom are theroughly indectrinated in the same views. And Anti-Slavery men are so common now in Congress, that a new Member runs no risk in being known as one of that class. I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Gooch cares about having his views publicly proclaimed or discussed, for they are of no more importance than the views of any other man in the like position. I have no doubt he may be re-lied upon to act with the great body of the Republicans, and to go as far in opposition to Slavery, "as such, "as any of them, and it is a pity that a contrary impression should be given in advance of his taking his seat. He will leave for Washington on Monday.

HUNTING, MINING AND FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 15, 1857. In these times of commercial disaster and suspended industry throughout the Atlantic States. there are many longing eyes turned to the sunny shores of the Pacific. Those who have experienced the advantages of California are crowding back, while many who have no ties here are wishing, hesitating and wanting more information. To such a few lines from here would not be uninteresting. It is seven years since I left California, as I supposed for ever; and since that time I have seen much of distant lands, and now, as I witness the astonishing success which has attended the efforts to develop the agricultural resources of the country in this short time, I hazard nothing in saying that the world presents elsewhere no such inducements to immigration. In the Fall of 1849, I crossed the site of this city on my return from an unfortunate adventure to the Upper Sacramento. It was then a hopeless waste; one wretched adobe house stood on the most sterile portion of it. At this mement I look down from my window upon a garden that would be an ornament to any city. Acacia trees are in full flower, and the walks are hurdened, with the fearer, and the walks are burdened with the fragrant blossoms of the mignionette. Reses pale and red look in at the window, and droop from the garden wall. Grass has grown two inches on the open plain, where a month ago the ground was hard and dry. The holmonth ago the ground was hard and dry. The hollows of the ground are filled with water from the recent rains; but the sky is to-day without a cloud, and the air is so pure that I see the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and the coast range shining like rising clouds on three sides of me, and away in the north Mount Shasta, with its eternal snows, peers over the wooded mountains like a guardian of the valley. A scene of more enchanting beauty it is difficult to imagine; and this is midwinter! In a mount or two more the blaze of flowers will obscure the grass and throw all the gardens into the

Yesterday we returned from a hunt in Butte Creek. There had been a slight fall of rain and the sky was overcast when we started, four in number, with a two-horse team and a covered wagon. The Buttes lay in our course. These are a group of mountains about midway between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, and eight miles from Marysville. We crossed the intervening plain dur-ing the afternoon, and reached the hard, undulating road that skirts the base of the mountains, toward road that skirts the base of the mountains, toward sundown. Many claims are taken up around these mountains for the purpose of stock-raising, and if their settlers' titles are proved ultimately to be covered by some Mexican grant, they have only to move or sell their stock, which in many instances, before the question of title is settled, will have increased to such an extent as to make the settler independent. Fortunes will be made in this way for a long time to come. In the raising of way for a long time to come. In the raising of poultry many people with small means are realizing fortunes. The only difficulty to be encountered in this is found in the mountain regions from skunks and the like. I am informed that a lady in this city realized from two hen turkeys, this year, the sum of \$400, beside having increased her stock for the property of t the next year. She raised all that she hatched. This fact is interesting because there are no turkeys found indigenous to California. We approached the Buttes on the south side and had to drive half way around them to reach a ranch, as every farm is called in California, where we designed to pass the night. Notwithstanding the long twilight, we found ourselves overtaken by the night before we reached our destination. The road became quite indistinct, and we were driving among the oaks. A small cabin showed itself which one of the party recognized as that of an acquaintance, but is was tenantless; we found in it, however, a cook-stove, and attached to it a shed for our horses, and we resolved to pass the night in it, and considered ourselves fortunate, for we had scarcely arranged ourselves and stores when we were assailed by the severest gale that has occurred this season. Aged oaks were torn up or broken down, and the wind blew through our shelter so as to extinguish our candles. We prepared our supper from mushrooms, which we had found in great profusion on our way, and coffee, with water which we obtained from well near by that had the appearance of being abandoned, and which gave out in boiling a strong odor of skunk, but which we managed to use for the want of better. We were a jovial party, and trifler were not allowed to mar a season which we had devoted to sport. Ira, our leader, even ventured to drink some of the water in its natural state, but he found it necessary to take a portion of whisky to keep it down, and then to drink some more of the water to allay the thirst that ardent spirits always creates. A small desk on each side of the only room, with a few spelling-books, indicated that we had invaded a temple devoted to Minerva, but our necessity was our only excuse, and we spread some hay on the middle of the and all lying down together, we cov-ourselves with blankets and passed the night in listening to the howlings of the storm. In the morning the wind had abated, but the rain still fell fast, and we caught water from the roof for our coffee, but before we could get ready to vacate the premises, two or three boys came in. I inquired whether they used the water in the well, and he said "No, it was too full of dead polecats!" We drove three miles to the Butte Creek, and notwithstanding the heavy rain, many ducks were killed as they over our wagon. A small house had been built for a shepherd's cot on the bank of the creek, and we built a fire under the lee of it, and succeeded in drying our clothes for the night, which we passed as the preceding. The following morning, while the others were preparing breakfast, I took with me a mistletoe bough, and repaired to a slue where the game flew thick, and planting it in the ground to cover me, a brant soon responded to my gun, and fell with a broken wing. While the noble dog dashed off after him, a male mallard was making off in the same predicament. The brant was making off at the first bird seeing the dog well out of the way, broke for the water; five teal killed and wounded at the next fire, added to the dog's confusion, and the excitement soon became general. My companthe excitement soon became general. My companions could no longer restrain themselves, but came down, each dragging a bush of misletoe, and took their station; and still the ducks came on in clouds, unconscious of the havoc that had been made in the ranks of their predecessors. The geese and mallards flew in their peculiar angular flocks, and the teal in wild disorder, with noise like the whisting of a gale among the rigging of a ship. We fired as fast as we could load our guns, and they seemed to come in the greatest numbers, and to fly lowest when no one was prepared to fire. At length our ammunition was all spent, and the team was driven

the heavy state of the reads, it was dark before we arrived at the hospitable mansion of Johnny Bagley, who had been a partner in our adventures, and whose charming wife made us realize the advantages of civilization over our late episode of savage life; and this, after all, is the greatest advantage

that we derive from such adventures.

The quantities of water fowl that frequent the water courses and plains of California at this season are almost incredible. Of wild geese that we saw grazing upon the young grass on our way it would be impossible to form any estimate—they are commonly estimated by millions! While turkeys command five dollars each, geese may be obtained sometimes in the markets at Marysville at the rate of four for a dollar.

A few days since I returned from a visit to the

mines in the vicinity of Oroville. I would be glad to convey an idea of the extensive operations in gold-washing in that vicinity if I could do it in a few words, but it is impossible. The hills are everywhere riddled with tunnels, and the rivers made to traverse the ridges of the mountains, and with the powerful head of water thus obtained the mountains themselves are being washed away to the solid rock. The vast amount of labor that has been performed serves to realize to us the inex-haustible nature of the mines. At the quartz claim of Smith & Sparks, I followed the miners 600 feet into the side of the mountains through solid rock. As this quartz mining is attracting much attention, and is destined to prove a never-failing source of supply of the precious metal, and when well conducted a more safe investment of capital than any other, I will give some facts. Messrs. Smith & Sparks opened the vein that they are now working upward of a year since; they began from above, and worked until, from the falling of the sides of and worked until, from the falling of the sides of the cut and the expense of raising the ore and water, they commenced to tunnel from below. This was done in the direction of the old mine, but with no other guide to begin the work than a spring of water and the dip of the vein. The excavation continued three hundred and fifty feet before reaching the vein of auriferous quartz, and was attended by an expense of \$14,000. They are now not troubled with water, and the vein is worked upward from their tunnel, dropped down and wheeled out in a car. The vein is not thick, varying from six inches to a foot, and the gold in the rock is almost invisible to the unassisted eye. Near the most invisible to the unassisted eye. Near the mill was a pile of about four hundred tons ready mill was a pile of about four numered tons ready for crushing. They estimate the cost of mining it at \$6, and the cost of crushing with the water-mill at \$1 25 the tun. The poorest yield they have yet had has been \$40 to the tun, and the water-mill. with twelve stamps, will crush four hundred tuns a month; but during seven months they are unable to run the mill for want of water. With these disadvantages, Mr. Smith thinks that quartz yielding

\$10 to the tun would pay well.

Another vein in the vicinity is also worked by the Another vein in the vicinity is also worked by the same company by means of a shaft. The ore is raised by steam power, and pumps are necessary. The ore is first pounded into small fragments by Chinese laborers, who are obtained for \$2 or \$3 a day, and it is then pulverized in arastras. These are granite rocks, with one flat surface, and they are made to revolve around a perpendicular shaft in a large tub, with a grooved stone bottom. The cost of crushing by this process is about nine dollars to the tun. A glance at these rude methods and imperfect machinery will convince one that the art is yet in its

Assays have proved that one-half of the gold is not obtained from the quartz after it is pulver-ized, and the miners save their tailings, as the quartz dust is called after it has been submitted to the action of mercury, in anticipation of some improvements in the process of extracting it.

Mr. Smith led me to the top of a mountain, above Mr. Smith led me to the top of a moman, above a thousand feet high, which commanded an exten-sive view of the great Valley of the Sacramento, and to convince me that the gold washings were not likely to be exhausted in my time, he conducted me a short distance down the opposite side of the mountain, the side furthest from the Feather River, where, of all places, one would least expect to find gold washings. A party of six Irishmen were at work here running a finely arched tunnel into the mountain. The earth was of hard yellow clay with traces of iron in veins. This they carried in a wheelfine with the back of a shovel, and washed in a common rocker. These men told us they averaged six dollars a day to the man, and they obtained only the coarse gold.

It was my intention to have visited Col. Frement's celebrated quartz mines in Mariposa County, but the rains precluded so long a journey by land, when I had but a limited time to spend; but I expect to see them in the Spring. Specimens from these veins were exhibited in Sacramento, in 1850, and much of the gold-bearing quartz used in jewelry is obtained from there. The want of water has caused all gold mining in that section to lie neg-lected, though generally known to be the richest Fremont has a small mill of eight stamps, and, in a small way, is working a vein of forty feet in thickness, and which has, in some cases, yielded as high as \$350 to the tun. He has from the first known of the great value of these mines, and formed plans to make them available, by bringing water from the Merced River by a canal, but every difficulty that envy and political animo-sity could devise has been thrown in his way. During his recent visit to this State every obstacle has been removed, and he is about to negotiate a loan to carry his plans into execution, and I speak advisedly when I say that they are commensurate with his immense estate, and worthy of

Mr. Smith is of the opinion, from his experiments, that the mountain sides are more desirable for the cultivation of fruit, more especially the vine, than the plains below. A grape cutting planted by him last Winter was entirely neglected during the dry season, yet it grew finely, and its leaves were green when I was there on the 10th inst. A want more painfully felt than any other in California is the refining and elevating influence of woman. Though the want is being sup-plied in a degree, still the proportion of males in the emigration is large, and the want of home ties leads to a great deal of dissipation in every rank. Many men of families come to California to secure the means to bring out their families in greater com-fort; but it is a question whether the disadvantages do not outweigh the advantages of such a course. If it is possible to reach here with wives and chil dren, it is better to bring them. A noble-minded woman would rather share the early struggles with her husband than suffer him to bear them alone, with all the disadvantages of home-sickness, painful apprehensions and alienation that too often ensue Women are so generally regarded as the greatest boon that can be conferred upon California, that the man who has his family with him is much more likely to find employment, and everywhere is treated with more consideration than though he were alone; and actual suffering from want i believe, unknown, and from cold impossible. The domestic ties are the only antidote to that restless-ness and impatience that forces so many into habits which are the curse of their families ever after. Here, as everywhere else, difficulties vanish as you

approach them boldly.

There will doubtless be a large immigration to California in the Spring by way of the Plains, un-der the protection of United States troops; and those having stock to bring with them will come in that way safely and cheaply, and bring with them all their household gods; but that by way of the Isthmus will be the quickest and attended with the least inconvenience. In respect to the healthfulness of that route no fears need be entertained. Since the completion of the Panama Railroad, sick-ness is almost unknown in the California passenger ships. During the past two years, nearly, that I have been engaged as a medical officer in the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, I have not met with a single case of fever, either endemic or typhoid, in a through passenger from New-York; and the deaths in the line from all causes have been less than with the same population in the healthiest city J. D. B. S. n the world.

Boston, Saturdar, Jan. 16, 1858. Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 15, 1858:

Dry Goods \$43,36 Hides Saparand Molasses 31,470 Other articles Vool 22,396 Total Corn spending week in 1857 Increase in 1650, .....

MARINE AFFAIRS.

DEPOSIT OR SILT IN NEW-YORK HARBOR. We have received a copy of the report made by Mr. Charles H. Haswell to the Board of Underwriters and Harbor Commissioners, giving the result of his observations upon the deposit of silt in this harbor. Mr. Haswell, in the Summer of 1854, began these observa-tions, under the direction of the then President of the Roard of Underwriters, Waiter R. Jones, esq., and continued them nearly to the close of last year. Scecting sixteen points, from Sandy Hook to Manhattanville and Harlem Bridge, he provided himself with six-teen bottles capable of containing 30 cubic incheseach, and repeatedly filled one of them with water from each of these localities at half tide (both ebb and flow), in dry and wet weather, and at different seasons of the year. This water he then filtered weighing the reidnum, and noting it in grains. The greatest quantity of deposit was found in the water taken from the foot of Canal street, where it exceeded 8 grains in 30 cubic nches of water, while at Sandy Hook the deposit was little more than one tenth of a grain in the like measure of water. The average annual flow of silt into the rivers bordering the city reaches 1,209 grains in every 30 cubic inches of water; and, assuming the quantity of the former to be equal to 125 pounds per cubic foot, a cubic inch will weigh .072 pounds. The volume of this deposit, compared with water, is, therefore, as I

to 12,565. Confining his observations to the City of New-York alone, and taking the deposits shown in the water from the several localities around the city, Mr. Haswell found that the mean measurement of silt in every 30 cubic inches of water is 4,209 grains. "Hence," he cubic inches of water is 4.209 grains. "Hence," he says, "by the elements before given, it appears that the volume of the deposit from the water in the slips of this city between Thirtieth street, East and West, and the Battery, compared with that of the water (at half tide) is as I to 3,610. Startling as these results appear, it must be borne in mind that they do not give a full exhibition of the facts of the case, for the observations made were necessarily confined to the presence of silt, and embraced only that portion which was retained in suspension by the flow of curvet, while the deposit of detritus from the flow of gravet, and, &c., could not be arrived at unless by a different system of observation, and it is consequently not embraced in the above results.

The detractions from these results to be taken in view are:

1. That the strength of the current at certain points is sufficiently apid to keep much of the silt in motion at both the obbit and flow of the tide; hence, although its procease is shown, yet its rapid deposit does not occur.

2. That the water taken from the several locations between Thirlieth street, on each side of the city, was taken from between Thirlieth street, on each side of the city, was taken from between Thirlieth from the water taken from the ends of the piers; this, however, does not sflet the results here given, but relies only to the extent of the area of deposit.

In corroboustic of these results, and in illustration of the effects

exhibited than if taken from the ends of the piers; this, however, does not sifect the results here given, but refers only to the extent of the area of deposit.

In corroboration of these results and in illustration of the effects under consideration, the proprietors of the New York Sectional Dock assure me that the deposit of sit upon their tanks between the piers of Market and Pike streets, averages full five-sixteenths to three eighths of an inch in one flow of tice, and they are thereby subjected to the delay and cost of dredging under their dock to the depth of seven feet every two years.

In illustration of the effects of a reduction by the encroachments upon our rivers, and the deposit therein, of the quantity of water which flowed into our harbor, the flood tide through the East River and Hell Gate cance flowing to Sand's Point, is now arrested at Fort Schnyler; the width of the ship channel inside of the bar had narrowed in 1825 had a mile, since the survey of 1826; by a report of A Boschke, of United States Goast Survey, made to Prof. A. D. Bache, the Superintendent thereof, it appears that in the main ship channel alone, from the S. W. Spit to Gedney's Channel, there has been an acruai deposit in twenty years, of a volume of eard of 2,552,600 cubic feet, and from the late report of the Harbor Commissioners, made to the Legislature of this State, it appears that the Jersey flats are rapidly silting up.

This is, in my opinion, an alarming exhibition, and one involving considerations demanding the immediate artenion of all who feel interested in the commercial interests of this city; for

The operation of dredging slips as now performed is briefly as

The operation of dredging slips as now performed is briefly as follows: The deposits in the slips are removed to the channels of the North or East Rivers, when the silt or mad is swept by the current of the tide back to the alips and upon the fats of New-Jersey and Long Island, and the stones, bricks and such other matter, too heavy to be moved by the detrital action of the current, till the channel in proportion to their volume.

The opinion appears to prevail with the public that the discharge from our sewers and the deposit removed from the slips into the rivers, are washed, as it is termed, into the soa and Long Island Sound. If this were the operation it would be well to the interests involved in the subject under discussion; but as it happens, a very brief examination of the case presents a very different result. Thus, the deposits in our slips, i.e. mud, independently of stones, bricks, &c., is composed of gravel, sand, clay, and feculent matter, which when transferred to the channels of the rivers is submitted to the detrict action of a current of from three to four knots per hour, eighteen miles distant from the sea; with these elements then, it would be difficult to show how any portion of this mud, other than the slubble part of it, and the coloring matter therein, could ever reach Sandy Hook.

A teview, then, of the elements submitted, and a consideration of their operations, figurishes the following deductions:

of it, and the coloring matter therein, could ever reach Sandy

Hock 1.

A tevlew, then, of the elements submitted, and a consideration
of their operations, fishishes the following deductions:
1st. That the deposit of six and detrial matter into the rivers
bordering this city is so considerable in amount that the slips of
this city are very rapidly being tilled; the bays, indentations and
flats upon the shores of Lorr Island and New Jersey, the Hariem
River, and all places where the currents are comparatively feeble,
are being rapidly slited up by the tidal currents, and, along with
the accretions of the wash upon the shores of our harbor, the tidal
volume there of is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal
volume there is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal
volume there is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal
volume there of is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal
volume there of the harbor.

2d. That the system of dredging of our slips as now pursuedviz, the removal of the deposits therein from below low-water
depth, to be exposed to the currents in the rivers—ends in but a
transfer of them to other slips and shoal places; the effect of
which is to involve the loss of time and cost of a reremoval of
the deposits from the slips.

3d. That, by the thorough cleaning of the streets and plers of
this city, Brooklyn and neighboring cities, the deposits into the
slips would be lessend, and the necessity for dredging them
would be nothered less frequent.

Finally, That economy in the current expenditures of cleaning
our streets and dredging slips demands that the transfer of
the materials dredged from our slips to the channel of the rivers
should be forthwith forbider, since the increased cost coacquent
upon the removal of the mod to the main land is quite inconsiderable companed with that of its repeated removal by being
deposited in the channels of the rivers.

In support of his conclusions, Mr. Haswell quotes
from the reports of the Tidal Harbor Commissioners of

rom the reports of the Tidal Harbor Commissioners of England, and argues that it is a fatal error to suppose that the flow of water from the Hudson River is sufficient to keep the bar at Sandy Hook navigable; and in regard to the effect of the presence of ice in a haroor, he asserts that "although ice in suspension in the water does not reduce the tidal volume other than by presenting a resistance to the surface current, yet when it is fixed, as upon flats and shores, it reduces the tidal volume in direct proportion with its own."

BURRICANE AT SEA-LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

The schooner Mary Alice, Capt. Welch, from Ponce, Porto Rico, January 4, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 12th inst., in lat. 24 29, long. 72 30, she experienced a terrific hurricane from the southward for four heurs. She could show no canvas, but ran at the rate of nine knots under bare poles. At daylight made two sails ahead, a brig and schooner, the latter under storm-trysail and seefed foresail and jibs down; the brig apparently lying by her. Could see men moving about the schooner's deck, but she had no signal set. After passing her about a mile, she went down suddenly; the brig then made all sail and stood to the westward; would have run down to her, but concluded the brig had taken the crew off. The schooner was painted black, and of about 250 tuns burden. This was in lat. 25 29, lon. 72 50.

Capt. Munroe, of the bark Monteguma, arrived yeserday from Demerara, states that the brig Pacific, of Boston, Capt. Harry, was ashore at the mouth of the River Marowyne. The French war-steamer Rapide had tried for twelve hours to pull her off, but she

THE BRIG PACIFIC ASHORE.

her when the steamer left her. She went ashore Dec. 18. All hands were saved. THE NEW STEAM REVENUE CUTTER. The new steam revenue cutter Harriett Lane, Capt. Faunce, is still lying at the Alliance Works. Her

would prove a total loss. She had six feet of water in

machinery is so nearly completed that steam will be got up in about two weeks.

got up in about two weeks.

WHECKS FT KEY WEST IN 1837.

The number of accidents for the year 1857 in this wrecking district is 59, of which 9 were totally lost, (3 of them were destroyed by fire): I condemned and bursed, being unworthy of repair: 4 dismasted in gales of wind, and taken into Key West and refitted; I blown from the latitude of Cape Henry to Key West, the first pert she could make; I shifted cargo; I with a mutinous crew: 16 leaking and unable to proceeded without repairs; 19 received assistance from the wreckers, and paid pilotage or salvage, and 5 got ashere, and succeeded in getting affoat without aid; I foundered at sea, and I (steamer) arrived with machinery out of order, and needing new boilers.

\$25,349 ery out of order, and needing new boilers.

The value of these vessels was \$825,500, and that of their cargoes \$1,837,950. The repairs of the vessels

arriving in distress, and the expenses attending these taken in by the wreckers, amounted to \$79,882 35. The sales of damaged cargoes, and condemned materials and stores, amounted to \$56,962 51.

The salvage paid by the Admiralty Court was \$99,657 43. The total salvage paid by Court, by mutual agreement, and by arbitration, amounted to \$101,890 57. The salvage and expenses were \$172,-980 44.

2.663.450

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WHALE FISHERY. The New-Bedford Shipping List publishes its angual review of the whale fishery for 1857, from which we

collect the following:

"The effect of the financial pressure has been disastrous to the whaling interests, leading to a diminished consumption and a reduction of prices below a profitable margin.

The North Pacific fleet the past season considered that the past season contained the control of the profitable of the past season contained the past season c

The North Pacific fleet the past season contained about 150 vessels, being about 30 less than in the preceding year. The average amount of oil to each ship, obtained by 109 vessels of this fleet arrived at the Sandwich Islands, is 808 barrels, which is about the average of last year. Some of these vessels have taken very large fares, while others have done comparatively nothing. Only two vessels of the northern fleet were lost the past season, up to the last dates—the bark Newton of New-Bedford, and ship Indian

the bark Newton of New-Bedford, and ship Indian Chief of New-London.

The importation of sperm oil is 2,500 bbls, less than in the preceding year, and that of whalebone 534,000 bbls. The imports of whale oil are 33,000 bbls, more than in 1856. This arises chiefly from the shipments made at the Sandwich Islands by vessels which continue their voyages, and therefore a diminution in the aggregate import for the coming year is expected of from 75,000 to 100,000 bbls, of whale oil, and a corresponding decrease of bone.

from 75,000 to 100,000 bbls. of whale oil, and a corresponding decrease of bone.

The average price of sperm oil during the year has been \$1 38½ per gallon, against \$1 62 in 1856, and \$1 77 2-10 in 1855—the quotation commenced the year at \$1 30, and ended with \$1 95, the highest price being \$1 47½ in April. The price of whale oil has averaged 73½ cents per gallon, against 79½ in 1856, and 71 3-10 in 1856—it commenced the year at 79 cents, and closed at 65 cents, the highest price attained being 79 cents in January and February. Whalebone has averaged 912 cents per lb., against 38 in 1856, and 45½ in 1855; it commenced the year at 65 cents and ended at \$1.2 the highest price attained was \$1 25, in September and October.

it commenced the year at 65 cents and ended at \$12 the highest price attained was \$125, in September and October.

The number of vessels employed in the whale fishery is 654; of which 587 are ships and barks, 18 brigs, and 49 schooners, with a tunnage of 203,148 tuns. The number of whalers owned in this city, New-Bedford, is 324 ships and barks, whose tunnage is 110,267. In Fairhaven, 41 ships and barks, and 1 schooner, with a tunnage of 16,840. In Westport, 18 ships and barks, 2 brigs, and 1 schooner—tunnage 4,233. In Dartmonth, 10 ships and barks—tunnage 2,807. In Mattapoisett, 18 ships and barks, 5 brigs, and 1 schooner—tunnage 3,654. In Sippican, 1 brig and 4 schooner—tunnage 598. In Wareham, 1 ship of 374 tuns. Total in the District of New-Bedford, 413 ships and barks, 7 brigg and 7 schooners—138,773 tuns.

Of the whole number of vessels employed in the whale fishery from the United States, there are owned in Massachusetts 481 ships and barks, 13 brigs, and 35 schooner—tunnage 164,446.

THE BARK MARY C. DYER.

The Mary C. Dyer, from Cette, of and for this port, went ashore on Barnegat Beach, at the time the pilot beat Washington, No. 4, was in chase of her to put a pilot on board. She was running free along the beach, the wind stiff from the S.E. While one of the pilots was preparing to go on board of the bark it shut down thick, and when the fog again lighted up the bark was seen ashore, head on, the spray flying over her lower yards. It is supposed the captain mistook Barnegat Light for Sandy Hook, as several schooners were at the time going into the inlet. The Government steamer Vixen, which was near by, attempted to go to the vessel. Her cargo consisted of 60 tuns wine and 280 tuns sailt. The vessel is valued at \$18,000, and partly insured in New-York.

The schr. A. L. Crawford (of Philadelphia), Capt.

Missing vissell.

The schr. A. L. Crawford (of Philadelphia), Captellackman, sailed from Liverpool Sept. 29, for Havana, and has not since been heard from. The A. L. C. is a vessel of 304 tuns register, rating A 2, built at Philadelphia in 1855, and owned by Mesers. Vaughan & Fisher.

The United States frigate Corgress, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer S. L. Breese, arrived as Philadelphia on Wednesday. The Congress left the Mediterranean about 47 days since, and passed Giberaltar on the 8th of December.

The following is a list of her officers:
Flag Officer, S. L. Breese, Captain of Fleet, G. A. Maguader Commander, Thos. T. Craven; Lieuts, Wm. May. Samoel Marcy, John P. Jones, W. C. B. S. Potter, L. H. Newman, James Stillude, B. P. Lozali, Fleet Surgeon, Wm. F. Patton, Assistant-Surgeon, D. B. Connard; Purser, J. A. Sample, Chaplain, Mason Noble; Midshipmen, A. F. Crossman, E. P. Lull, T. McK. Buchanan, E. Law, A. Hopkins, P. Precher; Commodors's Secretary, Joseph P. Smith; Commander's wain, G. Willmath; Gunner, Goorge Siriam; Carpenter, J. Mead, Salimaker, T. C. Herbert, Captain of Marines, B. E. Brocke; First Lleutcuant of Marines, J. R. F. Tarnall, The even consists of 45 men.

The Boston Journal states that Lieut, Wm. A. Parker of New-Hampshire has been detached from the United States Naval Kendezvous and ordered to the command of store bark Release, which will sail, very shortly with stores for the United States squaderon in the Mediterranean. The Naval Library and In-

very shortly with stores for the United States squad-ron in the Mediterranean. The Naval Library and In-stitute will send a letter-bag by her. The clipper bark: Kate Hastings, loading at the yard with stores for the East India squadron, will sail next week for Hong Kong direct. A letter-bag will go by her, and ones also for the African squadron will be dispatched next week. Letters and papers, if post paid and directed to the care of the United States Naval Library and Institute, Boston, will be forwarded by these oppor-tunities.

Capt. G. J. Van Brunt has been ordered and has reported as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at the Charlestown station. It is rumored that Capt. Wm. H. Gardner is to have

the command of the razee Macedonian, now lying at Charlestown; but no orders have been received for her equipment.

The keel of the new steam sloop, 225 feet long, is all

heid, and the workmen are busily at work getting out her timbers. She is to be called the Plattsburg. The Dolphin is still in the hands of the carpenters and joiners at the shear wharf. Between 1.200 and 1,300 mechanics and laborers continue to be employed in the yard, and for the last two days the vicinity of

in the yard, and for the last two days the vicinity of the Purser's Office has been quite a lively scene—the money to pay off the arrearages of the last two pay-days having been received from Washington. Over \$70,000 will be thus distributed. The foundery buildings are now nearly roofed in and slated, and the masons are laying the east-iron fluce to the furnaces. The great circular iron pit for cast-ing the iren cannon has been placed. The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, at Norfolk, went up to the Navy-Yard and went out of commis-sion on the 10th inst., and her crew were paid off the next day.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Thomas Wilson of Missouri and John Schermerhora of Ia., Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

A meeting of clergymen has been held in Philadelphia, to recommend an increase of Chaplains in the Navy.

STEAMER PLYING CLOUD SUNK.

A telegrapic dispatch was yesterday received by Capt. McAllister, stating that the steamer Flying Cloud had sunk at Goose Island. No particulars of the accident were given in the dispatch. The Flying Cloud left this port for New-Orleans on Tuesday morning last with a good cargo of cattle and produce. It's probable that she encountered one of the many snage which now render navigation difficult between this port and Cairo.

The Flying Cloud was owned by Capt. Robinson, her commander, and Mr. Robert Phillips, her clerk, who lately purchased the boat. She was valued at \$25,000, and is insured for \$18,000 in Pitzsburgh offices.

[St. Louis Repub. 25th ult.

THE ADRIATIC.

The Adriatic has been laid up at the Collins dock, until April, as her owners consider the Atlantic and the Baltic capable of performing all the winter passages

necessary. A new Diving Bell, the invention of B. Maillefert, will be tried this morning at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 10 o'clock.

THE MARY C. DYER.

The following is a letter received by Ellwood Walt-

The following is a letter received by Ellwood Waltter, esq., from Barnagat, Jan. 17:

"The weather is fine down here after a storm. We had a heavy gale from N. E., E. and S. E. The bark Mary C. Dyer is now about 50 feet from a drain which will lead us to the main channel in Barnegat Harbor. She is safe, but it will take a good tide to head her off the sheal she lies on. She is tight yet and in good order. The salt we have thrown over to save her. The rest of the cargo will come up in the schooners Norma and Ringgold. The Tidderman will sall with steam pumps for New-York.

THOMAS H. BOOTH & CO., No. 5 Greene street, opposite Tenne Hall, are our agents for sale of The Tribunk, in Tratem

Bem Jermy.